conceptual meaning: the basic components of meaning conveyed by the literal use of words

associative meaning: the type of meaning that people might connect with the use of words (e.g. needle = “painful”) that is not part of

semantic features: basic elements such as “human,” included as plus (+human) or minus (−human), used in an analysis of the components of word meaning

semantic role: the part played by a noun phrase, such as agent, in the event described by the sentence

theme: the semantic role of the noun phrase used to identify the entity involved in or affected by the action of the verb in an event (e.g. The boy kicked the ball)

agent: the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the one who performs the action of the verb in an event (The boy kicked the ball)

instrument: the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the entity that is used to perform the action of the verb (e.g. The boy cut the rope with a razor)

experiencer: the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the entity that has the feeling, perception or state described by the verb (e.g. The boy feels sad)

location (in semantics): the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity is (e.g. The boy is sitting in the classroom)

goal: the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity moves to (e.g. The boy walked to the window)

source: the semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity moves from (e.g. The boy ran from the house)

lexical relations: the relationships of meaning, such as synonymy, between words

synonymy: the lexical relation in which two or more words have very closely related meanings (e.g. “Conceal” is a synonym of “hide”)

antonymy: the lexical relation in which words have opposite meanings (“Shallow” is an antonym of “deep”)

gradable antonyms: words with opposite meanings along a scale (e.g. big–small)

non-gradable antonyms: words which are direct opposites (e.g. alive–dead)

reversives: antonyms in which the meaning of one is the reverse action of the other (e.g. dress–undress)

hyponymy: the lexical relation in which the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another (e.g. “Daffodil” is a hyponym of “flower”)

superordinate: the higher-level term in hyponymy (e.g. flower–daffodil)

co-hyponyms: words in hyponymy that share the same superordinate (“Daffodil” and “rose” are co-hyponyms of “flower”)

prototype: the most characteristic instance of a category (e.g. “Robin” is the prototype of “bird”)

homonyms: two words with the same form that are unrelated in meaning (e.g. mole (on skin) – mole (small animal))

homophones: two or more words with different forms and the same pronunciation (e.g. to– too–two)

polysemy: a word having two or more related meanings (e.g. foot, of person, of bed, of mountain)

metonymy: a word used in place of another with which it is closely connected in everyday experience (e.g. He drank the whole bottle (= the liquid))

corpus linguistics: the study of language in use by analyzing the occurrence and frequency of forms in a large collection of texts typically stored in a computer

collocation: a relationship between words that frequently occur together (e.g. salt and pepper)

pragmatics: the study of speaker meaning and how more is communicated than is said

linguistic context: the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence, also called co- text

co-text: the set of other words used in the same phrase or sentence, also called the linguistic context

physical context: the situation, time or place in which words are used

deictics: gestures used to point at things or people

deixis (deictic expressions): using words such as this or here as a way of “pointing” with language

person deixis: using words such as him or them as a way of “pointing” to a person with language

spatial deixis: using words such as here or there as a way of “pointing” to a location with language

temporal deixis: using words such as now or tomorrow as a way of “pointing” to a time with language

reference: an act by which a speaker/writer uses language to enable a listener/reader to identify someone or something

inference: additional information used by a listener/reader to create a connection between what is said and what must be meant

anaphora (anaphoric expressions): use of pronouns (it) and noun phrases with the (the puppy) to refer back to something already mentioned

antecedent: the first mention of someone or something later referred to via anaphora

presupposition: an assumption by a speaker/ writer about what is true or already known by

the listener/reader

( hatha jabt’h in the makeup exam y3nee from the chapters elle b3d el mid)

prestige: higher status

speech act: an action such as “promising” performed by a speaker with an utterance, either as a direct speech act or an indirect speech act

indirect speech act: an action in which the form used (e.g. interrogative) does not directly match the function (e.g. request) performed by a speaker with an utterance, in contrast to a direct speech act

direct speech act: an action in which the form used (e.g. interrogative) directly matches the function (e.g. question) performed by a speaker with an utterance, in contrast to an indirect speech act

face: a person’s public self-image as described in the study of politeness

face-saving act: saying something that reduces a possible threat to another person’s self- image

face-threatening act: saying something that represents a threat to another person’s self-image

politeness: showing awareness and consideration of another person’s public self- image

positive face: the need to be connected, to belong, to be a member of a group, in contrast to negative face

negative face: the need to be independent and free from imposition, in contrast to positive face

discourse analysis: the study of language beyond the sentence, in text and conversation

cohesion: the ties and connections that exist within texts

cohesive ties: the individual connections between words and phrases in a text

coherence: the connections that create a meaningful interpretation of texts

turn: in conversation, the unit of talk by one speaker, ended by the beginning of the next speaker’s unit of talk

turn-taking: the way in which each speaker takes a turn in conversation

filled pause: a break in the flow of speech, using sounds such as em and er

co-operative principle: an underlying assumption of conversation that you will “make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”

maxim: one of four assumptions in conversation connected to the co-operative principle

quality maxim: the assumption in conversation that you will “not say that which you believe to be false or for which you lack adequate evidence”

quantity maxim: the assumption in conversation that you will “make your contribution as informative as is required, but not more, or less, than is required”

relation maxim: the assumption in conversation that you will “be relevant”

manner maxim: the assumption in conversation that you will “be clear, brief and orderly”

hedge: a word or phrase used to indicate that you are not really sure that what you are saying is sufficiently correct or complete

implicature: an additional meaning conveyed by a speaker adhering to the co-operative principle

schema: a conventional knowledge structure in memory for specific things, such as a supermarket (food is displayed on shelves, arranged in aisles, etc.)

script: a conventional knowledge structure in memory for the series of actions involved in events such as “Going to the dentist”